CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1858.

How Popular Opinion Sets.

One week ago this morning we placed before the public a verbatim report of the speech of Mr. DOUGLAS, delivered the previous evening. It will be a week this evening since that speech was replied to by Mr. LINCOLN, a verbatim report of which was also published in our next issue. Many of our citizens listened to both speeches; and those who did not hear them have generally read them in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE. Whatever effect those speeches were calculated to produce upon the public mind in this city, time enough has now elapsed for it be fully appreciable. Our friends abroad are doubtless desirous of being fully informed upon this point. We can satisfy them in a few words.

We have already stated that there was a large turn-out on the occasion of Mr. DOUGLAS' reception speech, though the number present was not half so large as claimed by the *Times*. The parphernalia connected with the occasion—the fire-works, the cannon, the music, the banners and the military—would have been sufficient alone, on such an evening and at that particular hour, when the labor and business of the day is suspended, to attract thousands to the point of interest. Moreover, there were many who, judging from his associations during the recent session of Congress, supposed Mr. DOUGLAS would deliver a very different speech from that to which they listened, and curiosity to know if this were so, drew those to hear him who have no political principle or sympathy in common with him. He probably had two Republican auditors for every Democratic hearer. So much for the crowd.

The speech itself fell like a wet blanket upon the audience. Mr. Douglas saw this plainly, and hence he concluded his remarks much sooner than his friends expected. His palpable misstatement of the position of Mr. Lincoln, *his emphatic* indorsement of the *Dred* Scott decision—tantamount to a total abandonment of his popular sovereignty humbug—his declaration of adhesion to the Cincinnati Platform and to the party which had endeavored to force Slavery upon the people of Kansas against their repeatedly expressed wishes—all this very naturally disgusted the Republican portion of his audience, some of whom had been led by the New York *Tribune* to believe he had abandoned these heresies, and disheartened his partisan friends, all of whom were hoping he would place himself upon more tenable and more conservative grounds.

This was the state of feeling at the conclusion of Judge Douglas' speech. There was no real enthusiasm manifested, either during its delivery or at its close. There was some buzzing within a brief compass around the balcony on which he stood, but the masses were filled only with disgust and disappointment. When Lincoln spoke on the next evening, and laid bare one by one the sophistries and misrepresentations of Douglas, the enthusiasm was spontaneous and universal, extending throughout the vast audience and swaying it like a wind-stirred forest. That tells the whole story as to the state of the popular mind in this city at the close of last week.

During the present week there has been no increase of feeling for Douglas or his political dogmas, but the current has set in the opposite direction. Republicans are more than ever convinced that Douglas has undergone no change that [illegible] friend of slavery, the some insidious foe to free labor, that he was in 1854, when he broke down the barrier to the spread of the former; while many of his old political friends, who rejoiced at the seeming change in his views on this subject during the Lecompton struggle, have made up their mind that he is hopelessly given up to the object of his earlier idolatry. All the side efforts of the week to change this current of popular sentiment—the exhibition of himself at the two theatres after having the streets placarded with the announcement—the interview with the associated Congress—the address to a dozen or two Germans under the lead of Ex-Alderman Greenebaum—all these have failed to produce any effect. The week closes with his departure for Southern Illinois, and upon a city stronger in Republicanism and more settled in its opposition to Douglasism than ever before.

Probable Failure of the Great Enterprise.

It may now be fairly assumed that the great telegraphic enterprise has failed. The time which has elapsed since the sailing of the fleet is now so great, that, without the vessels comprising it have encountered hindrances which were wholly unexpected, we can arrive at no other conclusion than that the experiment has been unsuccessful, and that the vessels have put back to England, whence we may soon expect to hear evil news. Of course, any speculations as to the causes of the failure are out of place. A little delay will put us in possession of all the facts; then comment will be in order. But, whatever the result of this second trial, whatever the causes that have defeated the triumph of the enterprise, our readers may be assured that efforts for success will not be permanently abandoned. Human ingenuity and the unlimited resources of modern science will yet conquer all obstacles opposed, and we shall receive for the PRESS AND TRIBUNE daily dispatches over a wire connecting Europe and America. "Glory to Science!"

Democratic Double Dealing.

The Democrats of Iowa are endeavoring to play a deceptive game in reference to the nomination of candidates for Judges. In those districts where they are in a minority, they profess to be horrified at the idea of dragging the judicial ermine through the mire of politics. There they go for independent candidates, but for anybody in preference to the nominees of the Republicans. Their scruples vanish at once, however, wherever they feel themselves strong enough to elect men of the Simon-pure Democratic stripe. This is an old trick, and their game will doubtless be blocked, so far as possible, by the vigilance of the Republicans.

A Savage Fight Between Two Physicians.

The Peoria *Transcript* contains the particulars of a murderous fight between Drs. Schrader and Frank at Pekin on Wednesday evening last. In the affray, Dr. Schrader was severely injured, having received severe cuts from a dirk-knife in head and face, one of them penetrating his lungs. His recovery was considered doubtful. Dr. Frank immediately gave himself up, and was committed to jail to await an examination and the result as to the recovery of Dr. Schrader from his wounds.

Another Railroad Slaughter.

The telegraph brings the sad intelligence of a terrible railroad accident on the Erie Railroad, on Thursday evening, just east of Port Jervis, by which five persons were instantly killed and twenty or more wounded. By the giving way of a rail, the two rear cars of the train were precipitated thirty feet down an embankment.

Terrible Earthquake in Mexico.

We have news, via New Orleans, of a terrible earthquake in the Valley of Mexico, on the 18th ult., by which five hundred people lost their lives. The destruction of property was immense, being estimated at six millions of dollars in the city of Mexico alone.

The Indian War.

Advices from Washington, state that all the available U. S. troops on the Atlantic sea-board are to be at once dispatched to the Pacific coast to reinforce the army in Washington Territory.

Governor Bissell has appointed Louis A. Weaver, of McDonough county, States Attorney for the Fifth Judicial District, in the place of John S. Bailey, Esq., resigned.

Authentic Intelligence from the Telegraphic Fleet.

At last we have direct and authentic news from the telegraphic fleet. On the 27th ult., Capt. Joseph, of the ship Alice, communicated with the Niagara and the Gorgon of the Telegraphic Squadron, and [illegible] an interview with Cyrus W. Field.

The squadron, owing to bad weather, was sixteen days in reaching its destination. Two unsuccessful attempts had been made to lay the cable, and in the second instance forty miles were laid, when the communication ceased from the parting of the cable. The Niagara and the Gorgon then returned to the starting-point, and another attempt would be made on the arrival of the Agamemnon and the Valorous. Mr. Field was in good spirits, and believed they would yet succeed.

Death of a Nondescript.

The National *Union* has given up the ghost. It is dead. Started as a Buchanan paper, it went on swimmingly until some cause not yet explained made it throw a somerset and land in the Douglas camp. With the names of the Buchanan candidates at the mast head, with abuse of the Buchanan leaders, and praises of Douglas in its editorial columns, it has been for weeks a curiosity in newspaper literature—at once the wonder and laughing-stock of the town. Its death is not less singular than its life. The number of yesterday morning announcing its own demise, contains two editorial valedictories—one from the gentleman who did the turning of the Buchanan crank—the other from the artist who ground out Douglas airs—treacherous and saucy—contradictory. Both writers attribute failure to any body but themselves; but both agree that Col. DIVERSEY foots the bill. As for the latter, he seems in haste to verify the old adage "——— and his money are soon parted."

The Case of Lieutenant Ambrose.

We understand that Lieut. Ambrose of the Police, has decided to take that course which his duty to himself and his party demands. He will resign his place in the Police force, and appeal to the courts for protection against those who, in the guise of unscrupulous partizans, are pursuing him with fiendish personal manevolence. In his behalf—and he is a man who has heretofore borne an unsullied reputation—we ask a suspension of public judgment until, at least, he can be heard in self-defence. We know nothing of the difficulty in which he is unfortunately involved, that the public has not been informed of; but we may say that his friends—those who have known him for the greatest length of time and most intimately—have the utmost confidence that he can establish his innocence of the charges made against him. We think that he has acted wisely.

Greenebaum and his German Tail.

The "spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm" has bursted out spontaneously. It had not the vitality of a nine days' wonder. It raged powerfully as long as the cannon roared and the rockets hissed; but it died with the echo of the one, and came down with the sticks of the other. GREENEBAUME and his German tail could not keep it up. He and it called upon the Senator "spontaneously" by preconcerted arrangement; but the spontaneity had left, and the proceedings were as frigid as one of Joy's ice-houses in January—and were soon brought to end. What a pity, after all the labor and money that have been spent —what a pity!

ANOTHER WIFE MURDER.

LYONS, Iowa, July 15, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

This morning an inquest was held over the body of Mrs. O'Brian, murdered by her husband, Thomas O'Brian, in Elba township, twelve miles from this place, yesterday evening. The murderer is now passing my door in the hands of the Sheriff, on his way to the county jail at De Witt.

From the Coroner I learn the following: That O'Brian, who is a large and malicious looking Irishman of 39 to 35 years of age, has been a resident of this county about a year, having come hither from Illinois; that he is a hard working man when sober, but of course "the divil" when drunk; that he confessed before the magistrate, to-day the murder; that he, with another Irishman, took a bottle of liquor to his house, and Mrs. O'Brian objected to their drinking it and carousing in the house; that he, for this slight provocation, struck her several times with a small pine stick. She went outside, and while sitting on the grass he went out and beat and kicked her in the breast. A neighbor seeing O'Brian leaving with a carpet sack, and suspicioning something wrong, (knowing the unfriendly manner in which they had lived together,) induced him to return with him, when they found the dead body about ten rods from the house, beaten and bruised in a brutal manner. The post-mortem examination showed seven bruises on the arms and head, and upon the throat as if from choking. She was left to die and bleed in the morning—in the evening a corpse, leaving four small children. The neighbors gathered and guarded the murderer in his house last evening—some threatening to hang him, but they desisted on better thought. Word was brought to the officers here at midnight last night, and he was put into jail this morning.

THE CITY.

DEGREE CONFERRED.—The University of Rochester, N. Y., has conferred the D. D. upon Rev. J. C. Burroughs of this city.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Thomas Quick, of Belleville, one of the Bank Commissioners of this State, was in the city yesterday.

☞ The mercury stood as follows at O'Hara's, No. 30 West Randolph street, yesterday:

9 P.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
69	74	75	73

BURGLARY.—The lager beer saloon of Messrs. Reidel & Rolle, on the corner of Randolph and La Salle streets, was entered by burglars on Thursday night, and $12 in silver stolen from the money drawer.

A LAD-IN.—A small urchin of the mud-lark variety was capsized while navigating the North Branch near Erie street yesterday afternoon, by the swell caused by a passing vessel. He clung to his dug-out, and was taken out in good preservation beyond a wetting.

MRS. MACKEADY.—We learn that this gifted lady, who has a wide circle of friends and admirers of her art in Chicago, is to yield to their request, and give a Reading at Mechanics' Institute Hall on Tuesday evening next. The correspondence on the subject came to hand last evening too late for publication.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—Messrs. Alschuler & Florence of No. 142 Lake street, have laid upon our table a fine photograph of Hon. Abraham Lincoln. They have arrangements for furnishing the same to all who desire a counterfeit presentment of the distinguished subject and gallant Republican.

Our neighbor of the *Journal* with great sweetness and amiability, objects to the circumstance that Mr. Lincoln was "taken in the act" of reading the PRESS AND TRIBUNE. Every one to their taste. A likeness of a man of sense caught reading the *Journal* would be more of a *curiosity* of course. Likely enough Messrs. A. & H. preferred to make the picture in every way characteristic of a sensible Illinois Republican.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE.—This popular establishment, we are glad to hear, is well patronized. Besides Judge Douglas and his family, there are several families from Peoria and other localities quartered here for the season. It is one of the most delightful places for summer resort in the West. People in the habit of going to Newport and Cape May for the sake of a roll in the surf, can enjoy the same luxury just as well at Lake View, with no danger of too close an approximation to sharks and other salt sea monsters. Mr. Parmalee and his indefatigable assistant, Mr. Underwood, late of the Briggs House, understand and do their duty, and of course are very popular with the guests of the house. It is just a pleasant afternoon drive to Lake View.

STEAMBOAT EXCURSION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MISSION S. SCHOOLS.—The Mission Sabbath Schools of our city deserve well of all classes of our citizens, for whatever tends to elevate and educate the destitute and neglected children of a city like ours, is for the public good. The Mission enterprises among these children call for and employ very largely the labors of many of our religious community, not all of whom are able to bear their share of the incidental and inevitable expense of such undertakings, and in this noble work our general public have an interest to aid them. There is to be on the coming week a lake excursion on the steamer *Traveller*, for the benefit of the Mission Schools of the First Presbyterian Church. It will be a pleasant and delightful affair for its own sake, and there will be the added satisfaction of good done while pleasure is enjoyed.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We learn from our Milwaukee exchanges that on Thursday morning last, as the steamer Traveller was leaving that port for Chicago, when about midway of the river Edward Foley, the second mate of the Traveller, fell into the river, and was drowned before succor could be extended to him. It seems that he was attempting to ascend from the lower to the upper deck, when the casing to which he was clinging gave way, precipitating him into the river. The Traveller halted but a few moments. The body was soon after fished up, and taken to the Station House. On his person was found some papers and about $70 in money. His remains were placed in a coffin, and sent to this city on the cars, where his friends reside.

Mr. Foley was a young man about twenty-six years of age—of steady and industrious habits—and highly esteemed by all who knew him. Both his father and mother live here. He was unmarried.

RAILROAD COUPON TICKET HOLDER.—The railroad ticket agents, all over the country, have been puzzling their brains to invent a holder for railroad coupon tickets, which would be at once serviceable and convenient, and the result has usually been an entire failure. We saw at the office of the Michigan Southern Railroad yesterday, a contrivance which seems to answer the purpose admirably. It is a circular case about four feet in diameter and eight feet in hight. It contains a revolving frame upon which the tickets are hung, only the head, or tag, being in sight, thus protecting the tickets from the dust. On one side is a door, and by revolving the frame any "form" may be brought to the hand which is desired. This is by far the best arrangement for the purpose of which we have heard, and railroad men visiting the city should not fail to examine it. It was designed and made by Messrs. Thompson & Sawyer, of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.

FIRE.—About half-past twelve o'clock on Thursday night a fire was discovered in the alley known as Lasalle alley, between Madison and Monroe streets, in Holland's carpenter and stair building shop on the north side of the alley. Both sides of the alley were covered with small stable and shops, and before the fire could be stayed, seven of them were consumed. A large conflagration was at one time feared.

The following are the losses, etc. Thomas Holland, carpenters shop, 6,000 feet of lumber, tool, work, etc., $900; uninsured. Small stable leased by A. Homer, $50; stable owned by Dr. Mitchell, $50; two stables, grain, harness, etc., owned by William Wheeler, leased by O. S. Sumner, $150; two buildings owned by Joy & Frisbie, two stables, $300; stable owned by Mr. Lumpe, leased by Francis Johnson, $50. The stables owned by Joy & Frisbie were filled with horses and wagons, but they were all removed in safety. The brick stable next adjoining was badly injured by fire and water. The fire broke out in Holland's shop, and was the work of an incendiary.

One of the buildings of Messrs. Joy & Frisbee was a large, cheap frame structure used as an ice house, from which the ice had been removed. It is evidence occupied by Rev. J. R. Baume, on Monroe street, the sheds and out buildings in its rear being destroyed.

THE ALLEGED WIFE-MURDERER, A VIEW HALLO.—On Thursday our detectives ascertained that the German named Suttler, who recently murdered his wife in the vicinity of Pittsburgh while on his way to the West, under circumstances already given by us, was supposed to be in the vicinity of Blue Island, sixteen miles south of this city, and a posse went down to engage in the search for him.

He left his traveling companion and paramour from the old country, in this city, at an emigrant house near the Rock Island depot, and on their arrival at Blue Island the officers found that a person believed to be their man, was indeed there, and had been looking up land under the guidance of a German named Schafer, employed by Suttler for that purpose.

The detectives went to a tavern where the two were said to be, and found they were at the barn. Suttler noticed their approach, and rushing out of the barn, made tracks for the tall timber, Schafer in full pursuit, believing the attempted escape was simply in avoidance of his wages. The officers struck off gallantly in the chase, but the fugitive escaped. Quite an addition was afterward made to the number of the officers and yesterday was passed in a general hunt, the results of which we have not learned.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—*Messrs. Editors:* —Will you please to report progress in the matter of a home for the friendless. The Association met according to adjournment, on Thursday, at three o'clock, in the lecture-room of the First Baptist Church, to hear the report of several committees. The committee for obtaining a suitable house for a temporary home, reported that the brick house, 143 Buffalo street, which was capable of accommodating fifty or more inmates, could be had at a moderate rent; and that it would not be difficult to obtain other and less expensive houses, if deemed advisable.

After some discussion as to locality, the matter was recommitted, and another committee appointed to apply to the trustees of the Orphan Asylum for limited accommodations in their spacious house, capable of accommodating three hundred inmates, but not having, ordinarily, more than twenty or thirty.

The Committee on Furnishing the Home reported large contributions of beds, bedding, crockery, stoves, carpets, etc., and that they should be able to procure the amount required, at an early day.

The Committee on Membership reported that they had excused about two hundred members, constituted such by the payment of one dollar, and that they should be able to carry out the original resolution, by securing, at least, one thousand.

Some of the committee stated that they were embarrassed in their efforts, from the fact that the specific object of the Association is not fully understood. Hence it was deemed desirable to state in this connection, that our Constitution, several times published, proposes relief, in the form of labor, or assistance, to *deserving, destitute women and children.*

The specific object does not contemplate an effort at rescuing the vicious and degraded, but rather the saving from vice and degradation, and the helping of those who are trying to help themselves.

It is proposed to open a communication between neglected, homeless children in the city, and Christian families in the country; and to employ an efficient agency for transferring the same to all who desire a counterfeit presentment of the distinguished subject and gallant Republican.

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THE WABASH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH ORGAN.—For the information of those of our readers interested in such matters, we give a schedule of the organ in the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, the testing of which we alluded to yesterday:

It has two sets of keys, compass from CC to G in alt., with two octaves of pedals. The great organ contains—1, Open Diapason (through); 2, Dulciana (through); 3, Clarabella Treble; 4, Stop'd Diapason Base; 5, Wald Flute; 6, Principal; 7, Tenoroon, (or double open diapason); 8, Twelfth; 9, Fifteenth; 10, Sesqualtura: 11, Trumpet Treble; 12, Trumpet Base.

The Swell contains: 1, Open Diapason; 2, Stop'd Diapason; 3, Viol di Gambe; 4, Viol D'Amour; 5, Principal; 6, Piccolo; 7, Dulciana Cornet; 8, Hautboy; 9, Trumpet; 10, Bourdon, (or double stop'd diapason).

The Swell Base contains; 1, Stop'd Dulciana; 2, Celestina, (or Dulciana Principal); 3, Bourdon, 16 ft tone.

The Pedals contain: 1, Double Open Diapason 16 feet; 2, Violoncello. There are four couplers, which with the pedal-check and wind-signal make thirty-three draw-stops—the same in number with that in the Third Presbyterian Church.

This is the seventh large organ erected in Chicago within the last eighteen months, by celebrated eastern builders, and seems every way worthy the company it is in and of the reputation of Mr. Johnson, who has shown a commendable promptness in fulfilling the contract, having had it in hand only since March.

WHO IS TO BLAME?—A question of some interest to the vast concourse of citizens who were called out by the alarm, but of vital importance to those who had property exposed, and for a time in imminent danger of destruction, was why so little was done to stay the progress of the flames on Thursday night.

We think we have attended a fire in a country village with but one engine on the ground, and that filled with buckets passed down a line of citizens, from a neighboring well, where the only additional force and equipment of the Bundleeum Fire Department was a motley collection of milk-pails, slop-pails and a few tubs, where every body did what pleased him in the sight of his own eyes—and yet seen more water, and better thrown, in the first twenty-five minutes, than on this occasion, at midnight, in the heart of a city of over one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, with wood dwellings and structures extended closely ranged for acres in the vicinity of the conflagration.

Who is to blame that the Steam Fire Engine made a miscalculation in its length of hose and had to send for more?

Who is to blame that for many minutes some of the hand machines threw only a feeble ten-feet nigriudinous stream of semi-fluid mud?

Who is to blame if on some occasion a block or a half dozen blocks in the very heart of our city became the black and smouldering record of somebody's neglect?

As for the Steam Fire Engine we are well aware that there is well grounded cause of complaint that for the months the machine has been in use here, nothing has been done to give it a picked and and suitable corps of attendants. It is promptly out, promptly under steam, and would do well, if well manned.

Who will punch up the Committee on Fire and Water? Will a fire in their own immediate vicinity give them a start, and the authorities generally? It would be an unpleasant reminder, but is certainly one of which we are now mightily in imminent peril.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the unfortunate young man drowned off the Illinois Central breakwater on Thursday, was yesterday identified as that of Louis Blaser, who lived on West Lake street, in the rear of the Eagine House No. 6. He was unmarried, and has no relations in this country.

POLICE MATTERS.

Michael Foley, a vagrant, was found asleep on a lumber pile near Randolph street bridge. He was fined $5 and execution suspended on condition he left the city.

Edward McDonald made a disturbance in his boarding house and attempted to stab one of the boarders with a carving knife. He was fined $20.

Mary Sikes was fined $5 for assaulting a canal boat captain.

Lethia McDonald was fined $10 for vagrancy. She says the City Marshal of Aurora sent her here to get rid of her.

Geo. Shines, a runner for the Dominick House, was fined $10 for assaulting a man. The row grew out of an attempt on the part of Shines to get a couple of immigrant women to go to his house.

Pat Hagan had William Brown arrested upon a charge of stealing a pair of shoes. It turned out that they had quarrelled about a knife and that the complaint was made for revenge. They were fined $1 each.

George Moore was fined $10 for using insulting language towards Mrs. Shafer and for annoying her.

LARCENY.—John Southelm was committed for trial, in default of $300 bail, upon a charge of stealing $10,50 from John Jungerts.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PROPELLERS.—The propeller Tonawanda for Buffalo, and Montgomery for Collingwood, leave this evening.

☞ Remember Andrews', No. 67 Clark st., is the place to get all the late papers and magazines. He always has them on time.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.—The fast propeller Montgomery leaves foot of Lasalle street at 7 P. M., this day, for Collingwood, connecting for pleasure seekers to better than secure State rooms as soon as possible.

GAS.—Those who prefer to manufacture and enjoy their own gas, and find it purer, better and cheaper, will do well to look in upon Messrs. Black & Co., No. 74 State street, and see how it is done.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—General Riley, of Rochester, N. Y., the celebrated temperance advocate, will address the citizens of West Chicago Sunday evening July 18th, at the Berean Baptist Church; service commencing at eight o'clock. The public are invited.

UNGER'S CONCERT FOR FAULHABER'S BENEFIT POSTPONED.—Mr. Faulhaber would most respectfully inform the public that the Benefit Concert will be postponed, on account of difficulties that have taken place with the orchestra. Due notice will be given when the Concert is to take place.

☞ Those "ACOUSTIC AURICLES" which can be worn by ladies, entirely concealed by the hair, are one of the best instruments for the relief of deafness ever as is invented. Call at 67 Clark, the new drugstore, corner of State and West Indian streets.

A WELL-DRESSED MAN.—He got his suit at Bond's 113 Randolph street, of course, and with it he enjoyed three very satisfactory and desirable circumstances. He was genteel in fact and fashionable in appearance. He was *suited* with a reasonable price. He was *suited* in having a large and choice stock to select from. Bond's Clothing and Furnishing goods cannot be surpassed in Chicago, or indeed out of it. Keep Bond in view.

NORTH'S THEATRE.—The cool and delightful [illegible] of the theatre, under the direction of Mr. North, [illegible] and [illegible] hands, we judged the children were greatly pleased. There is no abatement in the enthusiasm in regard to this place—the house nightly showing a large increase in the number of spectators present. We presume the rush to witness the [illegible] that it is to be produced but a few nights longer. The new piece, "Turlino, or the Nymphs of the Rhine," which is to be produced soon, will be one of novel interest and gotten up in fully as good style as Aladdin.

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.—We have a most beautiful Adams Job Press—platten 18x24 inches, (Called Adams's Medium Jobber,) for sale. It is new and has all the latest improvements for fine printing of all kinds. Any one wishing an A. No. 1 machine press, can obtain it by application at the office. Also a super-royal Hoe Cylinder, new; together with any quantity of other material of all kinds. Time given for secured payment.

TYPE FOR SALE.—Hundreds of fonts of type—news book and job, for sale, at a very low price. This assortment is but little worn, and most of it is almost new, and embraces the most fashionable styles from the Chicago foundries. 192w

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Ira Porter, of Waukegan, will address the Harmonialists at Metropolitan Hall on Saturday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Conference meeting at 3 P. M. Everybody invited to attend.

☞ The Rev. Archd. Nisbet, West Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, will deliver the third lecture on the "Foods of the Bible," on the evening of next Sabbath next, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Reckless Food," Saul, King of Israel, continued; Ancient Spiritualism; Suicide.

☞ English Lutheran Church, at Mechanic's Institute Library, Southwest corner of Washington and Clark sts.—services and Catechetical lecture at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. E. Martin, Pastor.

☞ Second Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets. Preaching on Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. Ferris, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock by the Rev. Lr. Ferris, Chancellor of the New York University.

☞ Rev. R. G. Lathrop will preach at the Hyde Park Chapel on Sunday, July 18th, at 4 P. M.

☞ Rev. Mr. Cunningham, from Indianapolis, will preach at the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street, at 10½ o'clock Sabbath morning, July 18th. Also in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

WABASH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—Divine service, in connection with the dedication of this church, will be continued on Sunday, the 18th inst. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Ryan; at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., President of the Northwestern University, and at 7½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. T. M. Eddy, Editor of the "Northwestern Christian Advocate." The public are cordially invited to attend. The sale of pews in the above church will take place on Monday morning, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock.

DIED.

On the 16th inst., CHRISTOPHER, son of John H. and Julia M. Lester, aged 1 year and 10 months.

Funeral services this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from 227 Erie street. Friends are invited to attend.

NEWHALL HOUSE,
MILWAUKEE.
THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT HOUSE
In the North-West.
THE PROPRIETORS TAKE PLEASURE in informing the public, that in consequence of the continued low prices of Provisions and the favorable lease of the House, they are enabled to put the price of board at
Two Dollars per Day,
and keep their House, as heretofore, a first class Hotel in every respect.
Milwaukee, May 8th, 1858. KEAN & RICE.
my18-3m

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

News by the Steamship Canada

HALIFAX, July 16.—The R M. steamship *Canada*, Capt. Lang, left Liverpool at noon of the 3d inst., and arrived at Halifax at 9.30 A. M., on Friday, the 16th, having been detained fifty-five hours by fog off Halifax harbor. The commercial advices by the *Canada*, and the main points of her news, were published Tuesday morning via Cape Race.

The British revenue returns, for the year ending the 30th of June, show a decrease of over £5,000,000 sterling.

The Judicial Committee of the previous Council had affirmed the decision of the lower Court, holding the steamer *North American* liable for damages in her collision with the American ship *Leander*.

The demand for money in the London market, on Friday, was very active and full rates were obtained.

The *Canada* experienced strong westerly winds during the entire passage. Saw nothing of the telegraph fleet.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, has arrived in the harbor, but cannot come to the dock until the *Canada* leaves. The *Arabia* will probably sail for Liverpool about 2 P. M

GREAT BRITAIN.—On the 30th the Lords were not in session, and the Commons were engaged in debating the marriage laws.

On the first inst., in the Lords, the question of the admission of Jews into Parliament was taken up. Lord Derby receded from his opposition to the measures. He believed it was to maintain inviolate the principles for which their Lordships had so long contended, without bringing themselves into collision with the House of Commons. Therefore, he felt it the duty of the House to consider whether there was any possibility of satisfactorily settling all differences. He believed that the suggestion of Lord Lucan, that the Commons should be allowed to dispense by resolution with the Lords "on the faith of a Christian," when a member of the Jewish persuasion applied to take his seat, afforded the only solution of the difficulty, and therefore, with great regret, he was prepared to accept the measure. Lord Lyndhurst consented to postpone his bill, and Lord Lucan in moving the second reading of his measure, explained that it gave the House of Commons the power of omitting the words "or the true faith of the Christian," by resolution, but required that any member of the Jewish persuasion should present himself in the first instance at the table of the House, and state his objections to the oath in the form in which it was tendered. After some debate the second reading was carried by 148 to 92.

In the Commons, on the 2d, attention was called to the fact that the Russian Government was selling guano to the Americans at lower prices than to the English. It was replied, that Peru had promised to release.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3d.—The *Times'* city article reports that the funds opened yesterday at a further decline of ½, but subsequently slightly recovered. There was more speculative demand in the discount market and at the bank, to meet the bills due on the 4th, and full rates were demanded.

A report was circulated that the laying of the Atlantic cable was nearly completed, and shares advanced from £500 to a nominal quotation of £600 to £800.

It is reported that another of the failures in Rio Janeiro is that of Ashley, Wilson & Co., for £150,000.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the affair of Montenegro, and the ticklish state of diplomatic relations between France, Turkey and Austria, are considered very serious. That France has sent an ultimatum to Turkey, and if a satisfactory answer should not be returned at once, more ships will be sent to the Adriatic.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree, re-appointing M. DeMorny President of the *Corps Legislatif*. A special session of the Legislature was anticipated.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree which continues the law of June, 1858, forbidding Corsicans to carry arms till June, 1863.

Several districts in France are suffering severely from a great want of water. In Paris it was being used very sparingly by the lower classes.

The *Patrie* says that a Russian frigate has joined the French squadron in the Adriatic, and been placed under the orders of the French Admiral. This news has created a sensation at Vienna.

SPAIN.—A telegraphic dispatch gives the following as the new appointments in Spain: Minister of Foreign Affairs, O'Donnell; Minister of Justice, Nagrotes; Minister of Finance, Salaverry; Minister of the Interior, Diego. The Government of the insults of the English in reference to the slave trade question. The Madrid journals say that the Government intends to call on England for an explanation of the provocations insults to which Spain has been exposed in the debates in the House of Lords, by Earl Malmsbury and others.

ITALY.—The Tribunal of Appeal at Naples has declared the recently liberated steamer, *Cagliari*, a good and lawful prize. A contract for a loan of 40,000,000 francs was taken by the Credit Mobilé of Paris and the Commercial Bank of Turin. Sanguinary conflicts were almost of daily occurrence between the French and Spanish soldiers.

PRUSSIA.—A serious dispute has taken place between Prussia and Austria in regard to the garrison at Radstadt. The cause of the fight was said to be, that instead of a moderate force, sent by Austria to replace the Russian soldiers, she sent a larger force, thereby, says the Berlin papers, attempting to disregard the Treaty of Vienna. The newspaper controversy which this difficulty has excited, rages fiercely on both sides.

RUSSIA.—It is said that [illegible] assembled in the Camp of Powonski, near Warsaw at the end of August for inspection by the Czar. The cholera had made its appearance at St. Petersburg.

A fire had almost entirely destroyed the shipping at Helsingford.

TURKEY.—It is announced that the Turkish Government had made ample satisfaction for the attack on Mr. Von Blanque, the British Consul. The regiment to which the soldier who made the attack belonged, has been withdrawn, and the soldier and his officers sent to Constantinople for trial.

The Pasha had personally expressed the regret of the Porte to the Consul, and ordered salutes to be fired in honor of the British Consul. It was stated that Fuad Pasha had communicated a telegraphic dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at France, giving fresh assurance that the troops sent to Herzegovina were not intended to act against Montenegro, but were to be used in case should that country be invaded by the Turks. The Montenegrians' Frontier Commission meet at Ragusa in the middle of July.

GREECE.—The liberal customs tariff adopted by the Greek Government exempts machines and implements for agricultural purposes from all duty on importation. The Greek Government has placed its subjects resident in Candia under the protection of the French Admiralty.

Caps of Good Hope dates are to May 21st. A fierce struggle had been going on between some of the frontier tribes. Dr. Livingston had met with an enthusiastic welcome. His expedition had left for the Hamburg.

Gen. Harney at Fort Kearney.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Letters from Fort Kearney June 30th, say Gen. Harney's command have been encamped there six days in expectation of the arrival of new provisions and stores. The quartermaster's teamster had been tried and acquitted on the charge of inciting his companies to rob Capt. Hancock of $50,000, which he had under his charge for meeting incidental expenses.

Capts. May and Morrison had passed Fort Kearney. The latter says Gen. HARNEY is first rate.

A postscript to the letter says an express had arrived, but as it brings no advices from Washington, we shall resume the march to morrow. The Independence mail with dates to the 15th ult., arrived. News unimportant.

A difficulty had occurred growing out of persistence of the Indians in driving cattle and horses upon hay grounds, known as Rwell Camp, near Fort Defiance. Maj. Brooks had been obliged to send a company of soldiers to drive the herds off and protect the grounds from encroachment. Several cattle and ponies were killed by the soldiers, and a skirmish occurred between the troops and Indians, but none of either party were killed or wounded.

Our dispatches from Leavenworth, 16th, per United States Express to Boonville say that an express arrived to-day from Gen. Harney who was, on the 6th, encamped about forty miles from Fort Kearney. Col. Monroe's column was beyond the south fork of the Platte. Col. May was a short distance in the rear of the head-quarters. All the columns were in splendid condition.

A dispatch, dated Nebraska City 16th, says:—Trains just arrived from Fort Kearney report that the officers at the Fort had received intelligence that Gen. John

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1858.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For State Treasurer.

JAMES MILLER,
OF SCHUYLER COUNTY.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

NEWTON BATEMAN,
OF MORGAN COUNTY.

"Can a Leper Change his Spots ?"

Whatever the result of the campaign so spiritedly opened in this city, a week ago, we congratulate our readers upon Mr. DOUGLAS' improved style of political disputation. He has his old lore of sophistry, his unconquerable propensity to misstate the position of his opponents and demolish men of straw, and perhaps an additional growth of the vein. By which makes him the center-piece of all the puppets of Providence, now on the political stage; but, on the whole, he has marvellously improved. Compare, as an illustration, his speech of November last, in Light Guard Hall, with that at the Tremont House, on the occasion of his late reception, and our meaning is plain. In the former, the Republicans cut but a sorry figure. Under the Senator's hands they were anything but proper men to tie to—they were "Black" beyond the bleaching power of soap and water; of an odor excessively disagreeable to cultivated olfactories; afflicted with certain not very pale worthy or altogether admirable propensities, which kept them on the look out for opportunity to debase the white race and increase the number of "things" of mixed blood; fanatical to the extent of downright treason, for which hanging was to good; hypocritical, withal, and given to canting; but really anxious to tear out the foundations of our great national edifice, seize hold of the gate-posts thereof, and bring the seemly fabric to a level with the New Park or any other piece of prairie as flat and moist! It was no very flattering portraiture. The few of our party friends who heard him, were compelled to look in the glass to re-establish their identity as decent and not ill-favored white men. The Judge does nothing by halves. On this occasion he made people believe that he was terribly in earnest, by the vigor of his sketching and the vividness of his colors. The unterrified, at any rate, roared with delight when the picture was completed, and rewarded the artist with round after round of applause. All this, as our readers will recollect, was in November last. But during his journey to Washington, the Judge saw something, heard something or dreamed something, that upset all his theories, and convinced him that his picture was only a shameful daub. We find him, on the first day of the session, hugging that "nigger-worship, per," HENRY WILSON, with most unaccountable affection, and fraternizing with that "arch-traitor," SEWARD, with all the ardor of a *sans-culotte* of 1848, regardless of their wool, thick-lips, long-heels, ebo-shins, animal odor and lascivious propensities. In spite of Republican drawbacks to agreeable companionship, our Senator slept with Republicans all winter. The Washington *Union*, the organ of Mr. BUCHANAN, and of course indisputable as well as classic authority, says that he "*jigged with them* ;" but what the *Union* meant, we do not know; but doubtless something akin to "amalgamation," or "dissolution of the Union." The effect of that terrible act, whatever it was, our readers saw during the Tremont House harangue. We regret that "pigging" did not imbue Mr. DOUGLAS with a little of Republican love for Free Soil and Free Labor, a little Republican heat of despotism, a little Republican devotion to our institutions as the Fathers framed them; but if, for the moderation of his tone—for the lack of slang and opprobious epithets—we are to thank that process which Mr. DOUGLAS underwent, and the *Union* describes, in Republican company, in that goodly city of Washington, see sweet Home, and die, we say, no more again! In all that Tremont House talk, he did not say *Black* Republican once—not once. He hardly alluded to Republican preferences for *pecuniaries* of gingerbread-hue, over children of pure pink-and-white. If our recollection serves us, he did not even hint that Republicans were disagreeable to Democratic sense of smell. He did not intimate, even, that Republicans wanted to dissolve the Union by any other than that very, very slow process involved in LINCOLN's alleged plan for establishing despotism by abolishing slavery! Sucking doves have a historical reputation for mildness; in his treatment of the Republican masses, the Judge "is one of 'em." For the "leaders"—the terrible LINCOLNS and such anthropophagi—he had a word or two of bitterness that reminded us of Light Guard Hall; but, on the whole, our impression was that the Senator thought that, up one side and down the other, by and large, take 'em as you find 'em, the Republicans were pretty clever fellows, who will quite as content each with a white wife as with a wife of dingier hue, who do not mean to dissolve the Union this year, or to extirpate the white race at any time hereafter. We have no doubt that he holds this opinion with a mental reservation that would do honor to a Jesuit, and that it is contingent upon his success in persuading Republican flies to entangle themselves in his net. But let us not look a gift horse in the mouth. If the Senator has so profited by Republican association—"pigging," as the Washington *Union* terms it—that he will conduct the canvass before him with proper regard for the decencies which he has so repeatedly violated, and for fairness that he never observed, he will be met as he approaches. We could suggest important improvements in his style and method; but we will not quarrel with a good thing because we have not a better. Let us thankfully accept the fruit, and bless the "pigging," whatever *that* is.

Cedar Valley Railroad—Contracts Let.

We learn from the Hastings *Ledger* that the contracts for the above road from Minneapolis to the Iowa State Line were awarded on the 15th inst., as follows: The lower 42 miles to R. B. Mason & Co., 95 miles to McDonough & Co., 25 to Nash & McGrorty, and 50 miles to Bradley & Co. These parties are gentlemen of responsi-

the *Ledger* says they will probably have the road entirely graded some time during the coming year.

Senator Gwin and the "Lime Point Swindle."

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of the 21st ult., expresses much indignation at the conduct of Senator Gwin, in his advocacy of the attempt to induce the National Treasury to purchase a barren tract of land for fortifications at the entrance of the harbor of San Francisco, for the sum of $200,000.

"It was," says the *Bulletin*, "very justly denounced in the Senate by Senator Fessenden as an outrage. If, as that gentleman stated, it is absolutely necessary to have a portion of this property sufficient to erect a fortification upon, the government has power to condemn, and obtain possession at a fair rate, and not to submit to so gross an outrage and exaction. Mr. Broderick stated that the whole ranch on which Lime Point (which we understand is directly opposite Fort Point) is situated, is not worth $7,000. It is our opinion that, if put in the market to-morrow, without the prospect of selling, as is now mentioned to the Federal Government, it would not bring $5,000."

John Mitchel's Pro-Slavery Zeal Rebuked.

The veteran defenders of Slavery at the South are beginning to turn up their noses at JOHN MITCHEL, whose parvenu zeal in behalf of the re-opening of the Slave Trade was so significant at the Southern Convention. The Charleston *Evening News*, of a recent date, thus rebukes JOHN:

"Of the very Slavery institutions for which Mr. Mitchel has constituted himself so ardent and fussy a defender, South Carolina has been the marked champion, and her statesmen the great leaders in their cause. But this foreign-born Don Quixote would wrest the spear from her hand, and our Herod, and facetiously sneers at her for not being so half-brained as himself. This slander equals the impertinence of the Hungarian, Kossuth, in attempting to lecture and dictate to the United States her foreign policy and relations. South Carolina is consenting to be a part of the American asylum for the oppressed of Europe, certainly never anticipated being insolently scoffed at by the adventurers."

☞ The Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canals, which recently came into the possession of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, was sold last week to a company of capitalists, represented by Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., for the sum of $1,775,000.

Confederation of the British Provinces.

Mr. GALT recently offered a series of resolutions in the Canadian Assembly, in which a project for the confederation of the British North American Provinces assumes a more definite shape than heretofore.

The first proposes a federative instead of a legislative union of Upper and Lower Canada, as necessary to insure their permanent prosperity.

The second declares that in the adoption of a federative constitution for Canada, means should be provided for the local government of the Northwestern and Hudson Bay Territories under the general government, until such time as their increase in population shall entitle them to be admitted into the Canadian Confederation.

The third and last resolution proposes a general confederation of the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island, with Canada and the Western Territories.

It is rightly assumed that the adoption of a uniform policy for the development of the vast and varied resources of these immense territories will greatly add to their joint power and consideration, and the subject is to be referred to a committee of nine, who are to report without delay on the steps to be taken for ascertaining the sentiments of the lower Provinces and of the Imperial Government.

This is a most important movement. The people of the Canadas have long looked forward to the time when they should be released from a state of tutelage to the mother country, but the idea of a confederation of all the colonies, closely modeled after our own system, is of very recent date. Various causes have contributed to the result; among which may be mentioned the rapid development of the resources of Canada within the last twenty years, the more thorough education of the people, the constantly augmenting facilities for intercourse between the colonies, and last, though not least, the social and political influences which have been exerted by our own people since the Reciprocity Treaty went into operation. The condition of the British colonies now is closely analogous to that of the American colonies before the Revolution, with the important exception that in the present case Great Britain, instead of merely seeking to wring taxes out of a subdued and abject people, has maintained toward them truly paternal relations, and now complacently regards their efforts to establish political independence. All their municipal and provincial institutions are of a republican character, and a general confederation is now only necessary to complete the organization of a great Northern Republic. And in looking to the future, the analogy between the British colonies and our own holds good in respect to territorial expansion. According to Mr. GALT's programme, the Western and Hudson Bay Territories are the domain out of which almost any number of States are to be formed and successively added to the general Union or Confederation, stretching from the western borders of Canada to the Pacific. Nothing is yet said about the absolute political independence of the new Republic, but that is implied in the proposition of a general confederation. It will not probably be asked for at once by the colonies, or, if demanded, may not be conceded by the mother country, yet its advent cannot be long delayed.

Rockford Female Seminary.

The Commencement exercises of this flourishing institution were held on Thursday, and it is but simple justice to say that they added largely to the high reputation it has already gained for superior scholarship and the thorough mental training of its pupils. The exercises of the morning session were as follows:

PRAYER.

Composition—"Lights and Shadows of a Year." Sarah Blood, Senior, Bangor, Me.

Composition—"The Union of the Mayflower," Anne-lies L. Pa ne, Senior, Evansville, Wis.

Composition—"We live in Deeds, not in Years." Eliza W. Rose, Senior, Rockford.

Composition—"Reverence." Sarah Price, Senior, Ottawa.

Composition—"Sorrow is Sorrow for whatever vexed you since the first." Mary J. Southworth, Senior, Milton Point.

Composition—"Mine and Thine." Margaret A. Paine, Senior, Evansville, Wis.

ORATION—"Woman's Mission." Mary E. Kimball, Senior, Rockford.

Composition—"Corners." Lavina N. Norton, Senior, Richmond.

Composition—"Who shall win Victory?" S. Marie Monteagle, Senior, Jo ser, Troy, Wis.

Composition—"Golden Leaves." Hannah Paine, Senior, Evansville, Wis.

Composition—"Hope hath its Songs"—A poem in three parts. L. Jennie Gresham, Senior, Winnebago.

Composition—"Contrasted" with the Valedictory. Hattie K. Barker, Senior, Byron.

BENEDICTION.

After the reading of each composition the audience listened to excellent music, mostly from the young ladies of the institution. For depth and originality of thought, force and beauty of illustration and purity of style, we have never heard the performances of the young ladies of Rockford Female Seminary excelled on a similar occasion. Among the compositions, "Who shall win Victory," by Miss Monteagle, of Troy, Wis., and the poem, "Night hath its Songs," by Miss Gorham, of Winnebago, Ill., deserve special commendation. All of them, however, do honor to the institution. The distinctness, we might with propriety add, the eloquent manner in which the compositions were read, received the highest commendations from the large audience, and reflected great credit upon Professor Griffith, whose instructions in Elocution the class had enjoyed during a portion of the year.

In the afternoon the exercises were held in Metropolitan Hall. After music, and prayer by Rev. Jeremiah Porter, of Green Bay, Prof. Griffith, on the part of the Committee of Examination, read an able and discriminating report. The examinations of Friday were attended by one of the editors of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, and we can testify to the thoroughness and accuracy with which they were conducted. For four days the young ladies were subjected to the most searching criticism in the various studies to which they attended, and their performance was in the highest degree creditable to themselves and their instructors.

After the reading of the report, the annual address was delivered by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, of Milwaukee. His subject was "Character." Any synopsis which we have room to give would do great injustice to the speaker. It was a chaste, scholarly production, full of rich thought, apt and pithy illustration, appropriate to the times and the occasion on which it was delivered. It fully sustained the reputation of Mr. Humphrey as one of the most earnest thinkers and forcible writers at the West.

By request, Rev. Mr. VAN ZANT, of Freeport, then made a short and excellent address to the graduating class. The degrees were conferred by the venerable president of the institution, Rev. A. KENT, of Galena. The closing prayer was made

Every time we visit Rockford we are, if possible more impressed with the beauty of its location, and of its future importance as one of the leading interior cities of the State. There is not the usual bustle and hum of business, but trade is steadily and surely reviving, and ere long the usual thrift will enliven its streets. It has one of the finest water-powers in the West, and it is being turned to good accounts for manufacturing purposes. The New School Presbyterian Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. HUGGINS, are building a fine new church edifice, and we believe some of the other churches are giving similar evidence of prosperity. We cannot but add that we have the best of reasons for being highly pleased with our visit to Rockford.

A Striking Illustration.

The following was the conclusion of Henry Ward Beecher's Fourth of July oration at Brooklyn. He spoke from the steps of the City Hall:

"I have been asked by those concerned in a benevolent movement to mention to you the Indies of America, who are now engaged in the work of purchasing the grounds and tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon; and with this I shall fitly close. It is fit that women should rise in the perturbed state of the Union, and should everywhere, as they do, beg for peace and honorable conciliation. You remember that when Christ had slept three days, and many thought the world was empty of him, that it was the women who went to the sepulcher, asking as they went, who shall roll away the stone? and that, when they reached the tomb, the stone was rolled away and an angel sat upon it. Now the women of America go to the tomb of Washington, and who will roll away the stone? God grant that they may find the stone rolled away and the living spirit of Washington, which is the spirit of liberty, sitting upon it, to hail, to cheer and to bless them."

Liberal and Commendable.

The Urbana *Gazette* makes the following reference to the spirit evinced by the Illinois Central Railroad Company towards the farmers who are indebted to it for lands:

During these hard times large numbers of farmers and others who have bought lands of the Company and partially improved them have been disappointed in their expectations and rendered unable to meet their payments. To all such of them as manifested a disposition to deal fairly, and had fulfilled that part of their contracts relating to improvements, the most liberal indulgence during the time have been made, and every possible encouragement has been extended.

A Trip to the Sauk Valley, Minnesota.

(Correspondence of the PRESS and TRIBUNE.)

DEPARTURE FROM ST. PAUL—ST. ANTHONY.

A small party having been formed for the purpose of exploring that part of Minnesota called the Valley of the Sauk, and having collected together provisions, camp equipage, &c., we started on a lovely morning in June from St. Paul, with high anticipations of a favorable trip. But before I proceed further it were well perhaps to inform the reader where the Sauk Valley is to be found. There is no map at present in existence which lays down the Sauk River in anything like a correct manner; still, most maps have such a stream marked, and it will be found to enter the Mississippi opposite the town of Sauk Rapids, two or three miles above St. Cloud. About sixty miles (as the crow flies) in a north-western direction from the last mentioned place, is found a large lake called Osakis, from which issues a stream called Osakis River. This, after a serpentine course of perhaps 25 miles, flows into or rather forms what is called Sauk Lake, a narrow sheet of water some five miles in length by less than a mile in width, after issuing from which it is known by the name of Sauk River, which, after pursuing a very circuitous course, joins the Mississippi as I before observed, near St. Cloud. The valley of this stream has long been celebrated for its fertility and beauty, and this was our principal inducement for exploring it.

Early in the morning we got off, and about 8 A. M. reached St. Anthony, where we saw the falls of that name utterly and forever disfigured by some improvements (?) erected by the Minneapolis Mill Co. The view from Cheever's tower, one mile below, was, but I am sorry to say, is no longer—a beautiful one. But there was no use in uttering our regrets at the desecration of so picturesque an object, and we therefore proceeded on our journey through the city of St. Anthony, where in spite of the hard times quite a number of large and substantial buildings are going up. The people here are certainly enterprising, and so manage to turn things round among themselves as to require very little money. As a specimen, I will give you a single fact of a gentleman who is erecting three large stone stores at a cost of $15,000, and he assured me that all the cash which would be expended on the concern would be less than $500.

RICE CREEK—ANOKA.

At Rice Creek we took dinner, and gave our horses a good rest, as the weather proved to be very warm indeed. There is a town here called Mannomin, and with the exception of two taverns and a mill, there is very little show for a town. From Rice Creek to Coon Creek, a distance of five miles, the road is exceedingly sandy and very hard for a team; after this to Anoka it is much better, and we reached the latter place about 7 P. M.

Anoka is situated on a fine stream called Rum River. What a pity it is that such a misnomer should have been given it, for it was called by the Indians *Spirit* River, but the stupid whites could think of no spirit but *Rum*, and they therefore translated it thus. This is quite a large village, and appears to be growing, yet there is little business here and less money, and if half the stories I heard be correct, there must be about the meanest set of people that were ever collected together in so small a compass. All their business at present appears to be to defraud strangers; and when they cannot do that they turn round and cheat each other.

BIGGE LAKE—ORONO—ABSENTEE PROPRIETORS.

We left Anoka the next morning, and about noon reached Bigge Lake, (sometimes called *Big* Lake) which is a small and rather pretty sheet of water. The country through which we passed was rather sandy, and scrub oaks were numerous. We crossed Elk River, which is a stream about half the size of Rum River, and on it is a town called Orono, which is about one-quarter the size of Anoka, and does not appear to have increased very fast.

A great deal of the country through which we passed is owned by parties living East; and sometimes several miles intervenes between one house and another. This land was bought up some six years ago by speculators, and the consequence is that not a tenth part of it is settled and cultivated. Why do not the people memorialize Congress to pass a law that no United States lands shall be sold at public sale until at least five years have elapsed after its survey? This system of selling large quantities of lands to men who hold it until the settlers around have made improvements and thus enhanced the value of the surrounding property, is a curse to the country, and no government professing to be democratic ought to permit such a state of things at the expense of the poor settler.

ST. CLOUD—ST. JOSEPH—COLD SPRING—RICHMOND.

From Orono to St. Cloud, a distance of thirty-six miles, the road passes through a very pleasant country, oak groves alternating with prairie, but there are very few settlers and these far apart from each other, for the reasons stated in my last paragraph.

At St. Cloud we cross the river on a ferry-boat, which after three months of delay has at last been got ready. St. Cloud lies on the west side of the Mississippi, and is a very scattered place, so that it is scarcely possible to form anything like a guess of the number of houses or inhabitants, although of the latter I believe there are about five hundred.

Eight miles further across the prairie, with here and there a grove, and we came to St. Joseph, as it is called. Here is a fine piece of prairie, surrounded by woods, is a regular Dutch settlement of some dozen or fifteen houses.

About ten miles further on, through groves and across prairie, we reached Cold Spring, a small place boasting five or six houses, in a swampy hollow through which flows a fine stream of water, for the purpose of which a dam has been swamp which lies for 40 or 50 feet wide on each side.

Five miles further and we reach Richmond, another new and small place on a fine piece of level prairie, and laid out I believe on both sides of the Sauk River. Thus far we have followed what is called the Red River trail, and while we now leave, keeping on the east side of the Sauk.

SOIL—CROPS—WILD FLOWERS.

The soil on the east side of the Mississippi is generally of a very sandy character, and every person is surprised at the wonderful and great change in this particular as soon as he crosses the Father of Rivers. Instead of light sand, a rich black loam is seen, and with few exceptions, nothing can be more beautiful than the prairie west of the Mississippi. The crops everywhere bear testimony to its excellence, and wheat, corn, potatoes, oats, &c., all looked remarkably fine. Great quantities of food will this year be raised, as there are no locusts, or grasshoppers, as they are generally called, to destroy vegetation as they did last year.

One peculiar feature of both wood and prairie is the quantity and variety of beautiful flowers which are to be found. Some by the shady groves, some of a snowy white, others of various shades of crimson, and others again of a pale pink with a slight tinge of yellow through the centre of each petal, perfumed the breeze. Then again, verbenas of several varieties and exceedingly large and handsome; harebells, lilies, and innumerable others, for which I have not the name, beautify and embellish the scenery.

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE SAUK VALLEY—ASHLEY RIVER—KANDOTTA—FAIRY LAKE—RAYNOUS APPETITES—CLIMATE.

The valley of the Sauk, which we followed

The whole country looks as though it had been settled for years, and all it requires is a appear perfect is to build houses and fences. It is so prettily varied with small groves and prairie that scarcely a site could be made which would not embrace some of each. Then along the river are fine meadows where an abundance of hay can be cut, so that a settler who comes here provided with cattle, ploughs, &c., need not wait a single day to clear a piece of land, for Nature has done it for him, and he can put his plough into as fine a soil as he can possibly desire, without a stone to obstruct his progress. Then close by he can find plenty of wood for fire and fencing, and in all probability a fine clear brook or a spring like will supply water for himself and his live stock. What more can any one desire in a new country?

Then again the latter is so pleasingly diversified with hill and dale, that the scenery is never monotonous, as are the flat prairies of Illinois. Almost always rolling, but seldom or never broken, nothing can be imagined more charming than is this country for the whole length of the river valley.

Having followed the river for about 40 miles we came to its source—the Sauk Lake. Here we camped for two days and explored the country around, and meeting with a settler who owned a birch bark canoe, two of the party went up the lake determined to see what it looked like. We found it to be about six miles in length by about one in breadth, and surrounded entirely by woods. On the whole the scenery was quite monotonous, and we pronounced the lake anything but handsome. The tallest and toughest rushes I ever met with grow along the shores for a great distance, and there is no beach at all, the woods growing down to the water's edge. Altogher it was a disappointment, because we had heard much about this lake, and our imaginations had supplied still more. Expressing our feelings to the man of whom we obtained the canoe, he informed us, if we wished to see a lake, we must be supplied about four miles further up the valley of a stream called the Ashly River, which joins the Sauk just below the Sauk Lake, and as there was a settlement there, we could no doubt enjoy ourselves and obtain a good deal of information respecting the surrounding country. We took his advice, and soon came to what is called Kandotta, and found there three or four families settled, who received us with great hospitality, and after partaking of a hearty meal, of which bear and venison formed the more attractive ingredients, we took a stroll around, accompanied by two of the settlers. We found the country of the same general character as that I have already described, but still more beautiful; and after passing through pretty groves and across handsome fields, we came upon the shores of the most lovely sheet of water I ever set my eyes upon. It is called Fairly Lake, and well does it deserve the name. The scenery around is of the most varied character, and the water is as clear and transparent as water can be, while the beach is hard sand, and the bottom, for some distance from the shore, is lined with pebbles, many of them corneliane of all the colors of the rainbow. In many places the prairie comes down to the water's edge, while in others pretty groves diversify the scene. Lines having been provided, we embarked in the boat and spent some four hours examining the beauties of the lake. The more we saw the more we admired; and to those who are disciples of Isaac Walton no place can be more attractive, for such quantities of fine fish I have rarely seen hauled out of the water in so brief a space of time. In short, we all came back highly delighted, and persuaded that the country through which we passed was rather sandy, and scrub oaks were numerous. We crossed Elk River, which is a stream about half the size of Rum River, and on it is a town called Orono, which is about one-quarter the size of Anoka, and does not appear to have increased very fast.

A great deal of the country through which we passed is owned by parties living East; and sometimes several miles intervenes between one house and another. This land was bought up some six years ago by speculators, and the consequence is that not a tenth part of it is settled and cultivated. Why do not the people memorialize Congress to pass a law that no United States lands shall be sold at public sale until at least five years have elapsed after its survey? This system of selling large quantities of lands to men who hold it until the settlers around have made improvements and thus enhanced the value of the surrounding property, is a curse to the country, and no government professing to be democratic ought to permit such a state of things at the expense of the poor settler.

Declaration of Independence—A New Feature.

At the celebration of the Fourth of July at Belleville, the Declaration of Independence was read both in English and in German; and the following paragraph from that memorable paper, as originally prepared by Jefferson, but which was stricken out in compliance with the wishes of the slave-trading colony of South Carolina, was also read in the two languages, eliciting marked applause from the hearers:

"He (the King of Great Britain) has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into Slavery in another Hemisphere, or to incur a miserable death on their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of *infidel* powers, is the warfare of the CHRISTIAN King of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his prerogatives for suppressing any legislative attempt to prohibit or restrain this execrable commerce, and that this assemblage of barons might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting these very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people on whom he obtruded them; thus paying off crimes committed against the *liberties* of one people with crimes which he urges them to commit against the *lives* of another."

In these days of modern Democracy, when the minds of many have been perverted from the truth by the sophisms and specious misrepresentations of men ambitious for the Presidency, it is well that the public mind be refreshed, and especially upon the recurrence of the anniversary of our national freedom, with the doctrines of the early fathers of the Republic. We trust the example of our Belleville friends will be widely imitated.

Hon. Carl Schurz of Wisconsin.

Yesterday we published some account of the Commencement exercises at Beloit College, from the pen of a special correspondent. An esteemed friend has also favored us with a notice of the same interesting occasion, which is in part superseded by the former. We copy entire, however, his reference to the brilliant address of Hon. CARL SCHURZ before the Archæan Society of the College, not only because the author himself occupies a prominent place in the public mind, but because also the subject of his address is just now attracting unusual attention, and his views upon it differ very materially from those of certain gentlemen who claim to be the only exponents of modern Democracy:

The address of Hon. Carl Schurz came off on Tuesday evening, in the Congregational Church, and was well attended. The speaker is a native German, editor of a Republican paper at Watertown, Wisconsin, and was a candidate on the Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket in this State last fall. Mr. Schurz was thought to be a man of considerable ability, and higher expectation had come before him. But few of those who heard him were prepared for so brilliant and able an address as that which he gave us. His theme was *American Nationality*. The central idea, which is the equality of man, the brotherhood of all men. The oration was a brilliant and startling production, and was enthusiastically founded upon the words of the Declaration of Independence as a text, "All men are created free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Mr. Schurz not only showed that he was well read in universal history, but that he had *pondered* the same and generalized upon its great facts and principles. He is a thinker, and has one of universal truth in his mind. One striking characteristic of the address was the breadth of view manifest in every turn of the discourse. The attentive listener saw that the speaker had been over the whole ground; even though he might not accept all his conclusions, yet he could not help admiring the breadth of his understanding—the wide range and accuracy of his knowledge. He spoke like a statesman and a

doctrine of inherent, inalienable, equal rights among men, was justly condemned. All sycophancy and fawning among politicians—all craft and cunning in place of simple uprightness, in individuals or nations, were properly denounced. The inconsistency of slavery, or of the war spirit—the conquering, colonizing spirit —or the desire to hold any other people in subjection to ourselves with our free institutions, was beautifully set forth in just words and striking illustrations. Slavery unfits the master to be a true citizen of a Free Republic. The perpetuity of our Republic depends upon our being true to the great question of inherent, inalienable rights in all men—our treating man as man.

The style of Mr. Schurz is aphoristic. His sentences short and weighty. There were gems of thought expressed in words which would not have dishonored the lips of Bacon; sentiments clothed as beautiful as flowers

Real Estate.

GOOD PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—No. 36 N. 3 R. 2.—We have a good, new house, 10 room, corner, in Allen street, in the 6th ward, which we will sell very low and on good time, or will exchange for a small house and lot. Call and see us at once. S. H. KREPOOT & CO., No. 36 Lasalle st.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—We have two lots for sale at a great bargain, of which is situated on Edina Place, between Jefferson and Harrison, and the other between Jefferson and Lincoln streets. The above are offered at such a price that their cannot be a doubt as to the investment being a profitable one, and will be offered for a few days only. S. H. KREPOOT & CO., No. 36 Lasalle st.

GOOD LOT FOR SALE—NO. 37 A. R. 2.—We have a splendid lot for sale on Clifford street, between Lake and Randolph streets at a bargain. The lot is a large one, being 24 feet front and can be had on easy terms. Apply to S. H. KREPOOT & CO., No. 36 Lasalle st.

TO MECHANICS AND LABORERS.—NOW is the time to buy cheap Lots. We have a few of best on the North side, which we offer for sale at $250 each. To those wishing to buy for speculation or improvement we believe we would say now is the time to do so. Apply to S. H. KREPOOT & CO., 36 Lasalle st.

A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—No. 38 A. R. 3.—We offer for sale on the northeast corner of Washington and Halsted streets, a lot 66 feet front on Washington street, by 131 feet on Halsted street, and on which is situated a large two-story and basement dwelling house. The property is intended to be built, the ground floor having already been put closed. The above piece of property is handsomely situated in a healthy part of the city, and surrounded by wealthy class of citizens. Apply to S. H. KREPOOT & CO., No. 36 Lasalle st.

FOR SALE.—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET—DAILY quoted reports of the sale of stocks at the New York Board, can always be seen at our office. S. H. KREPOOT & CO., 36 Lasalle st.

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...deposits received and interest allowed thereon. ...chase and sale of New York, and all the principal ...ities.

...loans made and remitted at current rate of ...count.

...is negotiated on Real Estate securities.

...ness paper bought and sold.

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...liament on contracts and rents collected.

...ney loaned in all Western States.

...ies are invited to make use of our choice selection ...ms in this city for the

...SH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON;

...lished, 1810. ...Capital, $2,000,000.

...ents—DR. OSAR R. DUNN, ...ERNEST PRUSSING, Notary Public.

...AS. COOK REAL ESTATE HOUSE, Collecting, Emigrant and General Intelligence Agency, ...d street, up stairs.

...Cook would inform those parties intending to leave ...d to Western New York, for lands, that no one in the ...ce description of a large number of improved and ...ter set will sell from 10 acres to 640 acres in every part of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. We have a perfect description of each piece, and will answer any question that a party wishing to purchase may ask.

...have also on hand a large list of choice city property, ...ng in the most desirable parts of the city, which we ...ose wishing to secure a choice farm in the country ...ce or residence lot in the city, to call and see ...r list.

...r. Thomas as of our firm devotes his exclusive attention to the practice of law and the Collecting of claims. Land Warrants located at reasonable rates in any part of the State.

JOHNSON, CLARKE & THOMAS,
No. 27 Lasalle street.

S. GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY.

...subscriber having had much practical experience ...Selecting and Locating Lands ...various Land Districts in the Western States, is a ...sional facilitator making valuable selection ...r Land Warrants or Cash ...Choice selections may now be made in

...A, WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI, ...Parties having Warrants, can have them ...OCATED IN THEIR OWN NAME ...D PER CENT. PROFIT GUARANTEED ...Payable in one year. ...Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands ...FOR SALE BY THE ACRE. ...Interest in Entered and Pre-emption Rights. ...S. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agent, ...Office at Chicago, ...or Clark street, Chicago.

...ERS AND CONSUMERS ...E. W. DENSMORE & CO., ...prepared to sell and deliver to any part of the city ...FREE OF CHARGE ...the various product of their mills. We shall aim to ...ain the high quality of our manufactures, and by ...ctual, and experience, hope to reach and main- ...the confidence of consumers. Deliveries will be ...Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of ...the medicine, from persons of respectability, have been ...given to the proprietor—but he does not consider any ...he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself secure- ...y by its merits.

A PLEASING APPEARANCE IN THE FIRST LETTER OF BRIDE, BEFORE MARRIAGE.

GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS, For Softening the Skin, AND IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION.

EUGENE DUPUY, 609 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Sole Agent for the United States.

The object of this Cordial is to give publicity to the most valuable and efficient Remedy that has yet been introduced in the practice of Medicine, for the purpose of removing every unsightly appearance from the skin, and preserving it in a healthy condition for nearly all the forms and ...reshness of youth. Extensive experience and minute ob- ...servation having satisfied the Proprietor, that if applied as directed, it will speedily remove all unsightly appear- ...ances, such as Sallow Burns, Freckles, &c., and quickly ...cure all Pimples, Humors and Eruptions which may disfigure the countenance; and will also impart to the Skin ...most delightful softness and delicate clearness. In short, to preserve a pleasing complexion throughout life, nothing is required but the use of

GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS,

The sweetest and really the most perfect ...

BEAUTY IN FUTURE.

This admirable preparation of Elder Flowers is very fragrant as a perfume. Elder Flowers have from the earliest ages been esteemed as a valuable remedy for preserving the beautiful of the Skin. Tan, Sun-Burns, Freckles Redness, &c., it will speedily and completely remove.

CAUTION.—It is singularly beneficial and perfectly innocuous, even to the youngest infant.

SEATING.—It is valuable beyond anything, annihilating every pimple and all roughness, rendering the Skin soft and firm; preparing it so completely for the razor.

FAMILY LOTION.—Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers will be found beyond all praise, and needs only a trial to be approved.

Agents!

...GAIT, HOWARD & SANGER, New York.
...SCHUFFLIN, & Co., ...
J. W. NORCROSS & CO., Boston and New York.
F. C. WELLS & Co., New York.
And all other Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
jel6-3m,je27

$20,000 Worth sold yearly of Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, and the demand is on the increase. It excels all other preparations for the cure of coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs.

Caution should be observed in purchasing to inquire particularly for "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry," this being the "Original and only Genuine Cherry" preparation manufactured. See that the portrait of Dr. Swayne is on the wrapper around each bottle. Sold wholesale and retail,

FAHNESTOCK & DUFFIELD,
No. 118 Lately No. 100 Randolph street,
and Western Depot for sale Dr. Swayne's Medicines.

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia, are, by the provisions of its charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be received by us on deposit at the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

W. A. TUCKER & CO.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
47, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and constantly on hand with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS
SIMEON FARWELL.
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COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

Which met the special approbation of the
ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OF NEW YORK,
FOR SALE BY
PENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH.

A Large Discount
...chasers for CASH or on short time.
...S. H. PIERSON & CO., Agents.
...BARRELS 26 CENT ALCOHOL—
...ORDER RECEIVED FOR AND
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...e classes:
...TY & CO., State st., near Lake st., S. D.
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...ERS—S. C. GREGOR & CO., 79 AND ...Dearborn street, Chicago.
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...L ESTATE AND LAW OFFICE—
...JOHNSON, CLARK & THOMAS,
(Successors to Clark & Thomas),
...DEARBORN STREET.....H
...P. JOHNSON. G. K. CLARK. J. R. THOMAS.
...ers for sale and successfully receive for sale any ...description of a large number of improved and ...ter set will sell from 10 acres to 640 acres in ...every part of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. We ...a perfect description of each piece, and will answer ...any question that a party wishing to purchase ...

...have also on hand a large list of choice city property, ...ng in the most desirable parts of the city, which we ...ose wishing to secure a choice farm in the country ...ce or residence lot in the city, to call and see ...r list.

...R. Thomas as of our firm devotes his exclusive attention to the practice of law and the Collecting of claims. Land Warrants located at reasonable rates in any part of the State.

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Special Notices.

Beware of Imposters.—Caution to Invalids.—DR. ...RELVILLE, from 714 Broadway, New York, is known as the author of a "New Curative Treatment" for Debility, Loss of the Limbs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Blood, &c., and for ...ures, Skin, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Blood, &c., and for ...ll Female Complaints, continues his practice with his ...usual success. ☞ He is never absent from New York, ...and has not been for many years. His has no other office, ...nor any associate or partner at Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, ...Cincinnati or elsewhere, and has not had. ☞ Beware of ...all persons using his name, or pretending to have now or ...any past association or professional connection with him! They ...are Imposters!! Apply, personally or by letter, directly to himself at his office, 714 Broadway, New York, where alone his treatment can be had. Remedies sent to any part of the country, and treatment conducted successfully by letter. A visit from the patient preferred. His "Six Lectures" on the Lungs, and explaining the method by which he cures the above disease (180 pages bound) sent by mail, post paid, for 40 cents.

☞ Beware especially of the advertisements of "Fitch, Dodge & Co.," of Detroit and of "Fitch & Sykes," of Pittsburgh, Chicago, &c. 714 Broadway, New York, June 1st, 1858. jy1-3m,je27

☞ Among the Many Preparations now before the public as a certain cure for the Fever and Ague, none have been received with such especial favor as that known as DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED "STOMACH BITTERS." This tonic has been dedicated to and its many virtues demonstrated throughout the States, and its many virtues demonstrated throughout the States, and every day the proprietors are gee ed with the intelligence of some dreadful case vanquished by the use of this celebrated "Bitters." In our publications we will not ...are but facilities who neglect the Bitters a furnishing ...Side medicine closets. As a tonic it is both mild and agreeable to the taste, and stimulating in its action upon the system. For a certain cure for the Fever and Ague, Pulmonary Complaints, and all other morbid diseases, it is safe and unequalled.

For sale by Druggists, and dealers generally, every where.

Hostetter's Bitters—For sale by Fahnestock & DAVIS, 118 Randolph street. ...jal4

Has Returned.—To persons afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Heart, Female Derangements and other Chronic Diseases.

In compliance with the requests of many of his friends and former patients, Dr. E. Reading has returned from St. Loulson the 1st of July, and will remain at his rooms in Chicago, two months only, previous to going to New Orleans. He is the founder of a new system of treatment for those diseases which has proved, in this city as well as others, to be the most scientific and successful one now before the public. Knowing that the country is filled with various kinds of nostrums—venders whose unscrupulous course has prejudiced the public against improvement in medicines, cordial y invites unprejudiced physicians and invalids to call and examine the system of treatment, (as it is really explained in print,) and judge of its merits for themselves. He will show letters from eminent physicians and others who have witnessed the great efficacy of his treatment, and who testify to health from persons who have been given up by the faculty. Consultations free.

Dr. Reading has a large and valuable common Law Library, and will receive further attention, after his departure, from his partner, Dr. A. J. Mead, who will remain permanently in their rooms.

N. B.—Immediate attention is called to the above, as it will be impossible for the Doctor to extend his stay longer than two months on account of previous engagements. And visitors are cautioned not to mistake his place of business. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ Consultations free.

Rooms No. 100 State street, corner of Washington. ...jel2 2md4w

Charles' London Cordial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from a sound Barley, under the supervision of the British Chemist, is carefully flavored with a tincture of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable restoratives of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use.

It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holland Gin or Schnaaps so objectionable.

Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Disease of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the bladder, Nervous Debility, &c., when of pure quality, and not to mistake his place of business. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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Educational.

FOREST RIDE,
A HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT CLEAVELVILLE, four miles from Chicago, on the Illinois Central Railroad. The next term to commence Monday, June 13. Parents and guardians will find in this unique, ...ive and healthful school for their boys during the best of ...summer will do well to apply at once, as only a limited number can be accommodated.

PUPILS FITTED FOR COLLEGE OR BUSINESS.

For further information please address the Principal Rev. DANIEL ANDS, box 1418 Chicago or refer to Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Rev. W. W. Patton, Charles Cleaver, Esq., Chas. Spaeth Quarrier, Esq., 121 South Water street, Chicago; Rev. W. A. Nichols, Cleaverville, Illinois. jy9-2m

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—THE THIRD YEAR OF MISS HARRIET LANE'S Academy for Young Ladies, will commence on MONDAY, September 27th, 1858, at their building, No. 248 Wabash avenue.

Competent native Teachers will be employed in the various departments.

A course of Lectures on English and American History will be delivered during the year.

TERMS.	
Junior Class	$12 00
Middle "	12 00
Senior "	14 00
Latin (extra)	6 00
French	6 00
German	6 00
Drawing	3 00

Reference may be made to their absolute genuineness.

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Hon. William B. Ogden, Jno. B. Burr, Esq.
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REFERS TO
Rev. Edward Everett, Boston, Mass.
Rev. William H. Stearns, President Amherst College.
Professor Louis Agassiz, Harvard University.
" Charles C. Felton, "
" Joseph H. Clarke, "
" F. J. Child, "
Dr. R. A. Gould, Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y.
jy24-2m Sep'20

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, 112 MONROE ST.
A. J. SAWYER, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Several seats will be vacant at the commencement of the next term, on Monday, Sept. 13, which can be engaged by an early application; though no pupils can be received before that time, as the limited number of 30 is still full.

BOYS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE 12TH quarter will commence on
MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1858.
Entrance No. 36 Edina Place.
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS LIMITED TO TWENTY-FIVE.
T. W. BRUCE, A. M.,
Address box 2688. Principal.
jan14-1858-1y

THE YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL, 61 ERIE PLACE,
The Fall Session of this Institution, under the charge of the Misses STEVENS, will commence April 19th.
ap19-1m

SNOW'S SEMINARY—275 HURON STREET, N. North side.—This Institution is now established as a healthful and convenient boarding school. It must be seen.

Male and Female Departments separate.
Mrs. G. T. Snow, Preceptress of Female Department.
Mr. G. T. Snow, Teacher of Chemistry.
For terms and other particulars, apply at School Building, or to ap2-3m O. T. SNOW, Principal.

Copartnerships, &c.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Hall & Pierce, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; William E. Hall having purchased all the interest of Ransom Richards in and to the property, together with the good will of the business.

WILLIAM E. HALL,
RANSOM RICHARDS.

Chicago, July 12th, 1858. jy14-a1s6-2w

DISSOLUTION — THE CO PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm and name of Ray, Medill & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES F. RAY,
ROST. H. MURRAY.

Chicago, June 24th, 1858. jy12-3m-a1s

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm and name of Ray, Medill & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm and of the Chicago "Tribune" and Job Office since the 8th day of June, A. D. 1858, will be conducted by the undersigned, under the firm of ROBERT S. ...

The Drug business will be continued as heretofore at No. 94 Lake st., old stand, under the name and firm of ...

...PENTON & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE ...copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of H. Burley & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation.

J. M. Sawyer, S. Perkins and John H. Small, are authorized to collect and receive all indebtedness due the late firm, and will pay all debts due by said firm.

A. H. BURLEY,
J. M. SAWYER,
ISAAC N. PERDUE,
JOHN H. SMALL.

Chicago, June 19, 1858. ...

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned having this day purchased the entire interest of A. H. Burley, Esq., in the firm of A. H. Burley & Co., will continue the wholesale and retail Dry Goods and Blank Book business, under the name and style of JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm.

ISAAC N. PERDUE,
JOHN H. SMALL.

Chicago, June 19, 1858. ...

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the name of Lyon & How, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, June 15, 1858. GEORGE M. HOW.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of How & Chaffeourse, for the transaction of a General Storage and Commission business.

GEORGE M. HOW,
ALEX. S. CHAFFOURNE.
Chicago, June 15, 1858. ap21-y3t4-1m

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a new partnership under the name of HOOPER, CARSON & CARSON, for the purpose of attention to any branch of the business in the Orders and Claim Office at No. 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House.

W. K. HOOPER,
J. S. CARSON,
W. K. HOOPER, Jr.
Chicago, June 12, 1858. jel2-y2m2-3m

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of "Holt & Mason," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books and papers of the late firm will be found at the office heretofore occupied by them; to the charge of Richard Ma-on, who has assumed all the debts and liabilities of the late firm, and is authorized to collect and receive all debts and sums of money owing to it.

HOLT,
RICHARD MASON.
Chicago, July 3rd, 1858. jy7-1m-a27

Stationery, &c.

THE PLACE TO GET MAPS
IS AT ROOM 7, 14 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.
jy12-2w-a116

COUNTING ROOM AND DESK FURNITURE,
For Sale at
81 LAKE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Inkstands,	Sealing Wax,
Sand Boxes,	Steel Pens,
Letter Stamps,	Lead Pencils,
Wafer Cups,	Bankers' Cases,
Desk Knives,	Letter Boxes,
Rulers,	Pen Holders,
Writing Pads,	Money Books,
Erasers,	Pen Racks,
Paper Weights,	Twine,
Gold Pens,	Quill Pens,
Letter Clips,	Desk Pencils,
Shears,	Cash Boxes,
Port Folios,	Blotting Paper,
Spring Files,	Ivory Tablets,
Twine Boxes,	Quills,
Envelope Paper,	Elastic Bands,
India Rubber,	Calendars,
Wafers,	Ivory Folders,
Letter Scales,	Paper Files,
Invoice Files,	Book Rests,
Mucilago,	Gum Tickets,
Westenholm's Cutlery.	Red (Spool) Tape,

—ALSO—
BLACK, BLUE AND RED INKS,
—AND—
COPYING INK,
OF EVERY DESIRABLE MANUFACTURE.
jel9-y2-3m MUNSON & BRADLEY.

AUCTIONEERS BLOTTERS OF OUR OWN manufacture. Strongly bound.
a26-1y MUNSON & BRADLEY, 81 Lake st.

ADHESIVE FILES FOR LETTERS AND IN volumes, 250 and 500 pages. For sale by
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PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORY.
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LONDON
EUGENE DUPUY,
IMPORTER,
609 Broadway, New York
Sole Agent for the United States.
my29-3m-je24

L. ZEIMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN TROUT AND WHITEFISH, fresh and salt, (packed in ice and sent to the Eastern, Southern and Western markets.) Milwaukee, Wis. JOSEPH NOSKIN, 75 State street, Chicago, Ill. Agent, where all orders can be left and will be promptly attended to. Mr. Zeimer being a the fishing ground, has large supplies of the best Fish in the Lakes, not only Trout and Whitefish, but other kind of Fish, and orders as above will reach him. au12-6m

Painting! Painting! Painting!
F. E. RIGBY & SON,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHADE PAINTING, 69 Randolph street. Whitewashing and Wall Oiling. sep25-3y

REMOVAL.—OWING TO THE INCREASE of business and the Removal of the Stock of French Dry Goods by Messrs. Gage Brothers & Co. to PORTLAND BLOCK, Dearborn street.

Business Cards.

T. B. BISHOP,
VETERINARY SURGEON, MEMBER OF the Royal Veterinary Association, corner Randolph and Jefferson streets, West Division. Residence—Dr. Freer' Messrs. Wright & Currier, Jay & Fe ...Russel & Mills, State street; F. Manning, ...

WILMANNS & STOLBRAND,
CONVEYANCERS, ABSTRACT OF TITLES, &c., Court House, No. 7, (Recorder's Office.) Entrance to Court's, A. F. C. Wilmanns, Notary Public. A. F. WILMANNS, ...C. J. STOLBRAND.
m13-26-1y

E. W. WARNER,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE Dealer in Brooms and Brushes, Broom Handles and Broom Brush, and all kinds of Broom Materials,
370 & 372 North Franklin Street,
CHICAGO.
mch9-1y

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CROCKERY, Glass and China, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Cutlers and Britannia Ware, No. 88 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh27 58-1y

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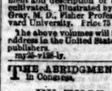
LOCKSMITH, BELL HANGER AND SILVER PLATER, 115 Lake street, bet. Clark and Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. Locks and Trimmings all kinds constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to repairing Safes and Safe Locks. Keys of every description made to order. Bells hung, and speaking Pipes put up in the most approved manner. Silver Plating of every description done to order. Door Plates, Knobs, Escutcheons, Bells, Lights, Rod Pulls, Glasses and Attachments, of all the latest designs and patterns, kept constantly on hand and made to order.

GEORGE T. ABBEY,
230.....Lake Street.....230
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF Revolvers, Knives, Gun Mak.rs' Material, and Sporting Apparatus of all kinds. Colt's Revolvers, all genine; S. Louis and Sharp's rifles; also, a splendid assortment of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Lightning Rod Points, Glasses and Attachments, of all the latest designs and patterns, kept constantly on hand and made to order.



☞ Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. my7'58

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ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office, corner of State and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill. ...ROBERT S. BLACKWELL.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, will give special attention to the transaction of legal business in all the Courts and Land Offices in Minnesota; also in the Supreme Court of the United States and the General Land Office at Washington.

☞ Office the same that was formerly occupied by Hollinshead & Secrist.

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ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 10 Dole's Building, corner of S. Water & Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. mh27'58-1y

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14.....South Water Street.....14
jy1-s6-1y CHICAGO.

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COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
NO. 75 CHESTNUT STREET,
Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.

☞ Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.

References in Chicago: Messrs. Brom & Spauld, FREDERICK SPIES. CALVIN C. BURT.
jel-1y-r165

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GRAIN WAREHOUSE AND NEW STEAM ELEVATOR.
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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND
NOTARY PUBLIC,
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Will practice in the Courts of Lasalle, Lee, and Bureau Counties. Particular attention paid to the settlement of Estates, Collection of Claims, Examination of Titles, Negotiating of Loans, &c.
REFERENCES: Douglass & Co., N. Y. Edmund Russell & Co., Boston. Hon. J. Converse, Woodstock, Vt.
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VULCAN FOUNDRY.
CLINTON STREET, BETWEEN FULTON and Carroll, Chicago, Ill.
HENRY WARRINGTON,
Manufacturer of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Machinery and Mill Gearing.
☞ Castings made to order and Repairing promptly attended to. fe24-1y

I. S. KING & CO.
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Corner of State and South Water streets,
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW &C.—OFFICE IN THE Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Lasalle streets, over Cooke & Co's. Key Bookst'r. jel 6m 1158
J. F. CLARKSON. LAMBERT TREE.

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Chicago, Illinois.
Jno. G. Rogers. myl7-2my1-146

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—St. Paul, Minnesota.
☞ Will give their whole attention to the business of their profession. no18

JOHN A. BROSS,
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Office—Court House.....Lake street.

TEMPLETON & KINNEY,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FORESTON'S BUILDING (UP STAIRS), SOUTH WATER STREET, NEAR CLARK STREET, CHICAGO. TEMPLETON. jal1-s26-1y 245. A. KINNEY.

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No. 81 North Water Street.....Chicago, Ill
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☞ Cash advances made on Flour, Grain, or on Cargoes to Shipment East. ap3-1y

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HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
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Office formerly occupied by Dr. D. S. Smith. Office hours from 7 to 8 A. M.; 12 to 1 and 6 to 7 P. M.
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DR. J. PHILLIPS,
PRACTICAL CHEMIST AND DOCTIST
No 86 WASHINGTON ST., Two Doors from Dearborn
Chicago.....ap1-y49.....Illinois

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK BROKERS and General Commission Merchants. Money loaned, Securities negotiated, and dealers in Uncurrent Money. Merchants' Exchange Building, Northwest corner of Lake and Wells streets, Room No. 4, Chicago, Ill. Collections made and remitted pro upily. jel7 1y-r204.

KENOSHA WATER CURE.
THIS INSTITUTION IS FOUNDED UPON the principle of using "Nature's Remedies" in the cure of disease, and no inserting artificial ones into the system, they may not only regain but maintain health.

Dr. Underwood, the CURE is especially adapted for the purpose, being situated in one of the most pleasant cities of the West, which for health, pure air and water, cannot be surpassed.

Cure Rooms and Bathing conveniences are well arranged for the comfort of Patients, and no pains will be spared to make their stay agreeable.

A Gymnasium and Bowling Alley are in connection with the Institution.

We would call the attention of the afflicted to a new remedy, the

Electro Chemical Baths,

Which we have introduced into this CURE. By the use of these baths, all extraneous minerals (as mercury, lead, &c.) may be removed from the system, and some of the most distressing maladies that humanity is subject to are entirely cured, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Ulcers, Neuralgia, and Nervous diseases generally. Persons who have worked in Paints, or taken mercury to excess, will find in the use of the baths of any kind, will do well to test these baths.

The terms of this Institution are $6 to $9 per week—payable weekly.

A table will be kept for those who wish to board at the Institution, at reasonable rates.

Dr. Underwood is also prepared to visit patients at their residence, and have medicines and directions sent to them by giving a minute description of their cases.

H. T. SEELEY, M. D. Physician,
E. PENNOYER, Proprietor.

Pure Milk! Pure Milk!
THE UNDERSIGNED IS RECEIVING daily, and offering for sale, PURE MILK from the dairies owned by the following named men in Lisle and vicinity: S. J. Kimball, Dea. Luther Harrick, E. F. Hubbard, P. H. Smith, N. B. Reed, (trustee) O. Wilcox, Mr. Hall, Cyrus H. Larkin, J. J. Cook, A. C. Bucklin, D. C. Adams, M. Keenan, H. Sherman, J. S. Bucklin, J. Salsbury; all of which are well known by the old citizens or residents of Chicago, as being amongst the best and most reliable farmers in Northern Illinois. Their cows are kept upon same pastures and grain and roots raised upon their farms, and kept at pasturage in summer, and are perfectly healthy. We challenge investigation, and any one is at liberty to examine our Milk at anytime. And we pledge ourselves to pay TEN Dollars a quarter for all the well or impure Milk that we have or shall bring sold. I. H. WARNER.
Chicago, June 17th, 1858.

We are well acquainted with the above named farmers, and know the their dairies are kept clean, and their cows well fed and watered with; and believe that Ge ow ers would not, under any circumstances, be guilty of selling impure Milk. And we are well satisfied that Messrs. Warner & Co., will milk from their dairies, sell nothing but such Milk as they receive from said dairies.

E. F. COLBY,
A. J. JOSLYN,
B. W. RAYMOND.

Mr. I. H. WARNER: Yes, I am more than willing to add my testimony to the evidence of Elder Joslyn, Esq. Colby, ex-Mayor Raymond, and others

"Do I know whether the man who furnish the milk you sell?" Sir, I have known them from the start. Eighteen years ago we were "squatters" side by side on what was then the "public domain," but what is now their farms, covered with cultivated grasses. I know that their cows "live in clover," and retain that candidory appendage their city cousins kept in a cellar rise so commonly forge; that their dairy fixtures and appurtenances exhibit proof, that in the country cleanliness is considered a cardinal virtue; that the milk reaches you in the C. & G. U. "milky way"—cool, sweet and pure.

Do I know why I willing to say to this community of you? Why, that you are Kane county boys, reared in the rural districts—Saturn's noiseless ground—and I believe you incapable of adulterating milk as of poisoning children in any other way. EDWD W. BENNETT.

N. B. I hold myself responsible for no milk except my own. That can be had of wagons No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, made by Elgin Dairy. I. H. WARNER.
jel-2t-3m-423 Office and Depot 284 S. Dearborn street

CLEVELAND ROLLING MILL
STONE, CHISHOLM & JONES,
Manufacturers of
Railroad and Collier Iron,
BEAMS AND GIRDERS,
For fire proof buildings, and all sizes of
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
Of a superior quality.
Old rails re-rolled and new iron of a suitable quality used in bars, when ordered. Also, Dealers in Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Boiler Rivets, Glass, &c. Warehouse corner River and Lumbhouse streets, Cleveland, Ohio.
jel2-y2m1-2m

CARTER & SAUER, ARCHITECTS AND SUPERINTENDENTS,
Plans, Elevations, Specifications

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 16.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—The money market is without any noticeable change, saving an increasing scarcity of Exchange. Most of the banks refuse to sell to outsiders, and accommodate customers as sparingly as possible. To-date customers as sparingly as possible. To-morrow the regular bankers increase the rates of Exchange to ¼ per cent. premium. We still think, however, the amount of Exchange to be had between now and the new banking matters within a few days will relieve the market.

Gold sells in small lots at from 1¼@1¾. Bank discount rates 10 per cent. as usual. All reliable produce paper and business notes likely to be paid at maturity, readily taken. In the street and among the note brokers, rates are nominal at 1¾@3¼ per month. Little doing.

We have the following facts in relation to the present position of the

MICHIGAN STATE DEBT.

	Amount.	Interest.
Old Ads—5 per cent Bonds.....	$1,722,000	
Bonds of 1850—originally issued.....	177,000	
State Prison Bonds 1850 and 1852.....	200,000	
6 per cent Bonds, and due 1858.....	276,000	
Bonds, 7s 1 D. 20.....	46,000	
Unadjusted bonds of old debt.....	100,000	
Total.....	$2,521,000	

The above is the entire indebtedness of the State of Michigan, which under the Constitution of the State cannot be increased, only to supply deficiencies of revenue. About seven millions of acres of the public domain are pledged for the payment of the above indebtedness. The bonds of the State are therefore on a par with the bonds of the State of New York.

By a letter to the Detroit *Tribune* from the State Treasurer, in New York, it appears that E. H. Hasleton & Co. deposited with the Bank of North America the entire amount of the State loan, $916,000, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of Michigan, who applied the amount to the payment of the maturing bonds. The coupons on the old indebtedness were also promptly paid, showing that the West is not behind the East in the payment of liabilities.

COMMERCIAL.—There was a dull feeling on 'Change to-day, with heavy markets. Flour was less inquired for, and we have no sales for shipment to report. Wheat opened at 62c in store for No. 2, but declined before the close to 60c, —the bulk of the sales being made at 61c. In the afternoon, however, it rallied again, and closed at 61c. No. 1 was in good demand at 67 @68c in store. Corn was duller, and prices tend down-ward. Choice Canal sold at 47c afloat; No. 1, 44c in store; No. 2, 40c in store; Rejected, 38c in store. Oats were in good demand at 30½c. Holders of round lots asking higher figures. Highwines firm at 195c. Wool in good demand. Hides steady.

Freights opened firmer to-day, but declined again towards the close. Vessels take wheat to Oswego, at 7¼@7½c; corn to Buffalo, at 3½ @4c.

LETTERS ABOUT THE CROPS.

SOUTH PART OF COOK COUNTY, Ill., July 15, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Having noticed in your valuable journal during the last few days a number of letters from different parts of this State, representing the state of this season, I find no information from our own Cook County, which, I think, is not the poorest country in the State, and worthy at least of being heard from. In one thing there is agreement—that is as to the fruit crop, which without doubt is very meagre.

In twenty counties wheat is marked "good" or "excellent"—in twenty counties it is marked from one-half to seven-eighths crop—in ten counties it is marked "poor" or "half crop"—the above are

The best report on fruit is one county marked "one-third crop," but generally fruit is marked "failure" or the next thing to it.

But few counties report as all on oats; eight, however, report "fair" or "average" crops; as many more report them "rusty" or "bad" or from one half to seven-eighths crop.

On corn nineteen counties report one-half crop; eighteen report corn as "good," and balance as "indifferent," "bad" or less than one-half crop. Fifty-three counties mark grass as "good," "excellent," or "fair," and but one county putting it down as "less than average."

THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

From the Mark Lane Express, July 9.

The weather having continued brilliant for another week, although the temperature was reduced on Friday, the wheat crop has progressed uninterruptedly. Some forward pieces may be expected to be ready for the miller by the close of July. A large quantity of corn has come up, and the sudden call for labor has produced a temporary scarcity of men. But the quickness of the week's work has soon make sufficient provision. The main crop everywhere in this country appears to excel expectation, and with an equal harvest time there will again be plenty. The markets, however, have rather improved, not having been overdone for some time past, so that the small supplies, which have been general through haymaking, have told upon the millers, notwithstanding the good-sized of water-power. Foreign accounts, too, justify holders in refusing to make any sacrifice, as some countries have suffered severely from the drought. In France accounts vary since the rains, the south, the centre, and the southern environs of Paris having partially escaped injury. The Rye in those parts is also being reaped; but Wheat would not be ready before the 10th or 15th of July, which is about a fortnight earlier than the average of seasons. Northern Europe has continued complaining, the yield of Rye promising but little, and Wheat less than at one time we expected. At New York arrivals were becoming free; but the heavy rains have so prevailed in Indiana and Illinois that the wheat plant was rank and in danger from its weight of straw. Scarcely any Maize was planted during late rains in the first of June, from the saturation of the soil. Spring corn would be benefited in the country by showers, complaining on this head is made as to the Wheat.

The trade noted last week were 77,592 qrs. Wheat, 45,310 bbls. and 163,780 qrs. last week. The London averages were 1,600 qrs. at 46s 7d per qr. The imports into the principal ports of Great Britain, for the week ending 16th June, in Wheat and Flour, were 96,240 qrs.

The same fine weather has prevailed in Scotland. Edinburgh, though not so abundantly supplied, was dull for all grain, more especially foreign. Both Glasgow and Glasgow have been well supplied with American wheat and flour, principally Canadian. There was, however, a decline in the value of both articles, as well as in oats; but beans and peas were very dull.

In Ireland the catching weather has improved, and made trade daily; the first was at Dublin; but lower prices were not quoted. During the week the weather was hot and forcing at Cork, which greatly affected the sale of cargoes, but the consumptive demand was good. The same splendid weather was noted at Waterford; trade was generally dull, but only maize was reduced 3d. per bbl.

SPECIFICATION OF GRAIN SHIPPED JULY 15.

Name of Vessels.	Amount of Grain
Prop Wisconsin.....	9 000 bu No 1 corn.
Bark Malta.....	17,000 bu No 2 sp wheat.
Schr J. H. Drake.....	4,155 bu No 1 sp wheat.
Schr Kelley.....	4,000 bu No 2 sp wheat.
Schr Ontario.....	6,000 bu No 2 sp wheat.
Schr Ida.....	5,000 bu No 2 sp wheat.
Schr Mary Ann.....	4,500 bu No 2 sp wheat.
Schr Alt A. Hyde.....	4,700 bu No 2 sp wheat.
Schr Alt A. Hyde.....	4,700 bu No 2 sp wheat.
Schr Grey Eagle.....	11,647 bu hot corn.
Schr Grey Eagle.....	11,647 bu hot corn.
Schr M. J. Johnson.....	7,000 bu r j corn.
Schr Ontario.....	5,000 bu r j corn.
Schr J. H. Drake.....	7,000 bu No 2 sp wheat.
Schr Collingwood.....	6,000 bu No 2 sp wheat.

ARRIVES OF VESSELS AND LIVE STOCK—JULY 15.

	Flour Wheat bbls. bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Cattle No.	Hogs No.
H. & M. Ch'l.....	6,250	21,749	2,000			
G & G. D. & Co.....	550	17,500	7,112	5,410	240	
Old Ads—Bonds.....	2,000	2,000		1,500		
H. G. & Co.....	775	2,100	5,650			
H. G. & Co.....	1,000	2,000	4,000			150
O'D. & P. & Co.....	1,000	2,000	4,000		